

# SPORTS

## 8th SUMMER TOURNAMENT OF SOVIET NATIONS: FINALS ON

In an unusually early start for the finals of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, the first preliminary women's basketball games were played in Moscow's Dynamo all-purpose gym on May 11.

The competition, whose scale can well match that of the Olympics, will draw nearly 11,000 top Soviet athletes from all 15 constituent republics, Moscow and Leningrad. They will compete in 32 Olympic sports, including recent Olympic additions like lawn tennis, table tennis, women's synchronized swimming, field hockey, chess and snooker.

The finals will continue throughout the summer in Moscow, Tashkent, Tallinn, Alma Ata and Lvov, and will peak on July 20-August 6 to enable Soviet athletes to participate in several world championships and the world Universiade in Edmonton, Canada.

Just as four years ago, the tournament will be attended by foreign athletes, as the USSR Sports Committee has in-

vised over 700 of them from 91 countries.

The competition of world age will be paralleled by mass contests, which have already drawn over 40,000,000 people.



Kirghizia beat Turkmenia, 88-80, in the first basketball game at the current Tournament of Soviet Nations.



## Prologue a clincher?

Soviet debutant Oleg Chirchida leads after the first three stages and prologue (individual start time trial) in the 36th Ponce Race, while last year's team winner the GDR are 11 seconds clear of the currently second-placed USSR.

As in the previous race the GDR team won the prologue and are eager to hold on to that advantage. Last year they succeeded in this, for the opponents ordinarily keep a close watch on each other making it practically impossible for anyone to break up the bunch and thus to nullify their rivals' advantage.

Bicycle mechanics and doctors have a lot on their hands due to frequent group falls, in one of which USSR captain and Olympic champion Yuri Kashtin was seriously injured and dropped out of the race.

So far Olaf Ludwig of the GDR has won two stages plus the prologue (he also won last

year's individual title) and his teammate Uwe Rab has won one stage.

On May 13, having covered 197 km, the cyclists crossed from Poland into the GDR, where another individual start time trial race could clinch the titles. The race will wind up on May 22 in Prague.



Varna, European boxing championship. In the 75 kg category Melnik, of the USSR (left), defeated Baver (FRG).

Photo BTA-TASS

## USSR PRIMING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

1981 world top all-round Yuri Korolyov will lead the USSR for the 15th European men's gymnastics championship, due in Sofia on May 28-29. The tentative Soviet side will also include "Moscow News" prize winners (like Korolyov) Dmitry Biletskiy and Bogdan Makuta, the well-known Alexander Tkachov, 1981 world team titlist Pavel Sut and the young but already established Vladimir Artyomov, who came third in the 1983 "Moscow News" tournament, and Stepan Martinkiv.

who placed second in the same tournament.

The Soviet coaches will name an ultimate squad of four a little later. As in the women's championship, three gymnasts plus a substitute will contend the all-round title. Since there are only to be six events, the slightest slip-up could dash anyone's chances for the top awards.

The first such championship in 1955 was won by noted Soviet gymnast Boris Shakhlin, and Yuri Titov, the current

president of the International Gymnastics Federation, won the 1959 title. Mikhail Vorontsov, also of the USSR, won the 1967 and 1969 championships, and his teammate Viktor Khranov picked up the 1971 and 1973 titles. Nikolai Andrianov, also of the USSR, won the 1975 event, and his teammates Vladimir Markelov and Alexander Tkachov won the 1977 and 1981 championships respectively, which adds up to the USSR's nine all-round titles out of a total 14.

## Aberdeen makes it

The Scottish Aberdeen edged out Madrid Real 2-1 in Göteborg to win the European Cup Winners Cup.

The teams were even 1-1 after 100, and 22 minutes into extra time. However, a substitute, headed the winner.

This was Aberdeen's first ever European cup finals. It is the second Scottish side to win the Cup Winners Cup — Glasgow Rangers were the 1972 cup holders. As Real, which played in 11 European cup finals, won the European Cup on six occasions in the late 50s and early 60s, went down thrice. This is their second Cup Winners failure.

In the UEFA Cup first final game Belgium's Anderlecht edged out Portugal's Benfica 1-0.

Vladimir McMILLIN

## TENNIS

17-year-old Moscow tennis player Andrei Chasnovkov won the annual international under-18 tournament in Tokyo, beating Japanese champion Kaoru Moriyama, 6-3, 6-3, in the finals.

## Rodnina—figure skater of 'all time'

Thrice Olympic champion Irina Rodnina, of the USSR, has been voted figure skater of 'all time' in a survey run by the West German "Sport-illustrierte" magazine.

I was gratified and pleasantly surprised to hear the news, since my favorite sport abounds in talent, Rodnina told an MNI correspondent. I do not think that my partner and husband Alexander Zaitsev and I have reached perfection in pair skating, and therefore I take great pleasure in training young skaters, among them the Veronika Pershina — Marat Akberov pair, whom I am coaching for the 1984 Olympics.



Such an appraisal of my sporting performance places a great responsibility on me, Rodnina stressed. The chief aim of young people, who are the mainstay of the Olympic movement, is to unite in the drive for compliance with the Olympic Charter, she emphasized.

## BRONZE SEWN UP

The USSR is now assured of the bronze medal at the European rugby championship after beating Morocco 17-12 and is now the main contender, alongside Romania, for the top awards.

Morocco has been doing pretty well at the finish of the championship. Though going down to France, they defeated West Germany 18-13 (4-10), which will be relegated from group A. Romania leads the standings

with 12 points, and will face the USSR on May 15 in Kiev. Defending champions France have two points less and have played all their games, while the USSR and Italy, which are level at nine points each, will meet on May 22 in Italy.

For the first time yet in the 19 years of the championship, France, which never came below second place, will at best come third this time or even fail to make the top three.

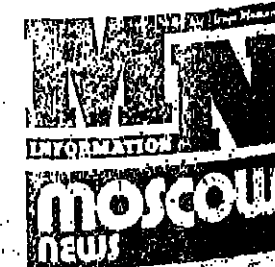
## OF INTEREST

teur. They made use of stop watches and various schedules, and were accompanied by coaches. At first Yang decided to stay away thinking he had no chances whatever, but later took heart. He ran at a steady pace, paying no attention to the weather or the time of day, and managed to finish 50 kilometers ahead of his nearest rival.

## SOME MARATHON

Thousands of Melbourne residents enthusiastically greeted 61-year-old Clifford Yang, winner of the 875 km Sydney-Melbourne marathon, which he covered in 134 hours. In the process he changed ten pairs of rubber-soled sports boots, slept only 15 hours, and ate while running.

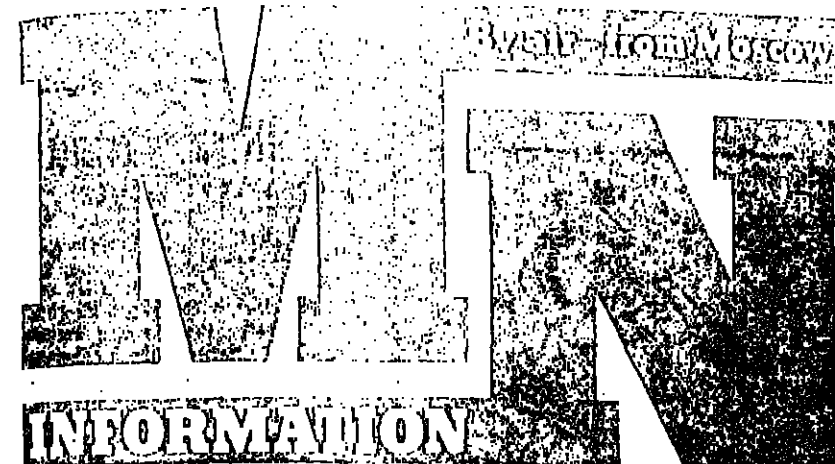
Also taking part were 11 other people, all professionals unlike Yang who is an amateur.



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## ANGOLAN LEADER IN MOSCOW

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is Chairman of the MPLA — Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola has arrived in Moscow on a working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

A meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos has taken place in the Kremlin.

The talk which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding dealt with certain topical international issues, primarily with the situation in the south of the African continent, as well as with matters concerning bilateral Soviet-Angolan relations.

The signing of Soviet-Angolan documents took place at the Grand Kremlin Palace.

The agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the



The delegation being met at the airport.

MPLA-Workers' Party was signed by Yuri Andropov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Also signed were the Protocol on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation between the USSR and the PRA for 1983-1984, as well as the Plan for Party Relations between the CPSU and MPLA-Workers' Party.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government have given a dinner in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Grand Kremlin Palace.

## MUTUALLY PROFITABLE COOPERATION

Luanda, Relations between People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are developing exceedingly well, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of Angola, told Soviet newsmen. We believe that through mutually profitable cooperation with the Soviet Union we will manage to solve effectively the complex problems we have inherited from colonialism, he said.

## The counter-revolutionaries will not pass!

Managua. Two more Somoza gangs, nearly 500 men strong, invaded the northern part of the department of Zelaya to be stopped by the soldiers of the Sandinista People's Army. The Sandinista troops attacked the mercenaries following their attempt to penetrate deep inside Nicaraguan territory.

Like all previous attempts of the kind, this act of aggression is doomed to failure, said Daniel Ortega, Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Nicaraguan National Revival Government. In a televised speech, he

stressed that the Somoza groupings who have invaded the north of Zelaya would suffer the same fate as the other gangs routed and expelled from Nicaraguan territory into Honduras.

According to D. Ortega, the American CIA aided by counter-revolutionary elements, have stepped up their attacks on Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica. The gangsters have repeatedly crossed into the department of Rio San Juan. However, beaten off by Sandinista troops, by volunteers from the reserve battalions and by troops of the people's militia, they have had to retreat.

Over 40 per cent of Nicaraguan workers are employed in plants owned by international corporations, and 80 per cent of these enterprises being run by American capital. Transnational corporations own 72 per cent of Nicaragua's economy, 83 per cent of the electronic and 90 per cent of the petroleum industries.

1982 reports of Japanese investment dropped by 5.4 per cent on 1981. Kyoto, Japan.

## Voice of this country's people

A passionate desire to eliminate the threat of war and to erect a firm barrier against the militarism of the United States and NATO was shown by the Soviet people in the course of a Week of Action for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which has just ended in the USSR as part of the UN-sponsored

World Disarmament Campaign. Many-thousand-strong meetings were held in different cities and villages, while mass rallies and demonstrations took place nationwide. A flood of appeals were sent to the UN urging it to intensify action to curb the arms race.



The winners of the contest for the best picture by children from India are now in the Soviet Union. This contest is held every year by "The Soviet Land" magazine. From Moscow, the children will go to the National Young Pioneer summer camp at Artek, in the Crimea, where the first summer school has begun. During the coming month, nearly four thousand children from all over this country and from abroad will spend their summer holidays here.

At the Artek camp the Indian children will go on exciting excursions, observe the camp's maps, go mountain hiking, and will visit the Hero-City of Sevastopol. They will also take part in athletic contests and meet scientists, cultural workers and comedians.

Their first halt in the Soviet Union was in Moscow. Left to right, Jogesh Sharma, Anand, Manoj Mahendra Raj, Nikhilesh Marvaha, and Parthiv Roy.

Photo by Ilya Grahovsky

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

● THE GDR BUILDING TEAMS TAKING PART IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE URENGOI-PODMANY-UNGROD EXPORT GAS PIPELINE HAVE COMPLETED THE ASSEMBLY OF A SUSPENDED CROSSING OVER THE DNIESTER RIVER. It is nearly 350 metres long. The GDR workers will now have to lay another 137 kilometres of overhead piping.

● "THE SOUND OF THE BUGLE", THE ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL OF WIND ORCHESTRAS HAS BEEN HELD IN LITHUANIA. Taking part were nearly 50 top amateur ensembles. The orchestras of the workers' clubs of the Kaunas and Vilnius radio measurement instruments plant won the top awards.

● USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAS HELD ANOTHER REGULAR SESSION ON THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE AREA OF THE 3,000 km LONG BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY PROJECT. This project is being built between Lake Baikal in Siberia and the Pacific coast. The sections of the line, which are already in operation have provided access to deposits of coal, iron ore, and other useful minerals in the taiga.

● THE 3rd ALL-RUSSIA SEMINAR OF YOUNG WRITERS OF THE FAR NORTH AND THE FAR EAST HAS BEEN HELD IN MAGADAN. These young prose-writers, poets, and folk-tale and folklore specialists discussed the problems arising in the development of literature in nations who until recently did not have their own languages; they shared experiences and met their readers.

● AN UNEXPLODED 1,500-KILOGRAMME BOMB DROPPED FROM A PLANE DURING WORLD WAR II WAS DISCOVERED IN A FACTORY COMPOUND IN THE CITY OF VOLOGODSK. The site was a battle-ground during the war. The bomb had been buried in the ground for forty years until being dug up by builders. This dangerous find was taken away from the city and exploded.

Our photo shows Soviet film director Sergei Gerasimov made up as Leo Tolstoy. Actors are being auditioned and make-up tried out as work starts on a film about the last years of the great Russian writer, which will be shot, like Gerasimov's earlier movies, at Moscow's Gorky Film Studios for Children and Young People. These studios which release 20 films annually are unique both in this country and to world cinema.

## FILMS FOR CHILDREN

The studios were started to cater specifically for children, who, incidentally, account for over half of all Soviet film ticket sales. Today such famous film makers as Sergei Gerasimov, Lev Kulidzhanov and Stanislav Posolsky work at the studios. It was here that Gerasimov's di-



The shooting of "A Devil's Disciple" is in progress.



logy about Peter the Great, "Peter's Youth" and "At the Start of Glorious Deeds", and Kulidzhanov's TV series "The Youth of Karl Marx", were shot. Dramatic and sometimes tragic, they aroused lively interest among children of all ages and showed the cinematic gamut for children and youth to be extraordinarily broad. The studios turn out movies enabling children to understand moral truth which help instill them into the adult world as films devoted to their own problems—fairly tales, sci-fi and adventure films which stimulate young people's curiosity and fantasy. At the present time work is in progress at the studios on several pictures including: "A Devil's Disciple" and "The Comet".

Georgi STRELNIKOV

## SWEET WATER GUSHES FROM SAND DUNES

A powerful sweet-water fountain has gushed from the sand dunes in the centre of the semi-desert Caspian steppes. A large underground lake has been discovered there by hydrogeologists attached to a Caspian oil-prospecting expedition.

According to expert calculations, each hectare of the 40-metre-deep lake is capable of providing sixty thousand cubic metres of water. Up to now water had over dozens of kilometres to be brought to the villages and stock-raising farms in the area in tankers.

Artesian and dug wells are the main sources of water supply in the Caspian steppes. They are to be found, for instance, on most of the stock-raising farms located in the arid districts of Kalmykia, an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation.

## TRANSMISSION LINES CROSS THE DESERT

Electrification has been completed on the right bank of the Amudarya River, in the Central Asian Soviet Republic of Turkmenia, where the development of land, which for centuries has lain fallow, is in progress. Electric power has been supplied to the pumping stations which bring water to the virgin lands. The famous Karakum Canal crosses the Karakum Desert for 1,100 kilometres. It brings water to the desert over which power transmission lines radiate in all directions from the 1-million-kilowatt Mary thermal power station, the largest in Central Asia. The station provides energy for about 50 towns and villages in the Karakum Canal zone, where half of the republic's population lives.

Over recent years Turkmenia's power industry has been greatly expanded. Between 1976 and 1980 the capacity of the republic's power stations increased by one-third. By 1985 electric power production will have grown by another 80 per cent by comparison to the figure for 1980.

## NEW EQUIPMENT FOR MINERS

Miners in Yakutia will be helped in reaching the seams of coking coal by a new technology—an inclined drill which has been commissioned at one of the pits in the Nurengi coal field in Eastern Siberia. The new machine, which is to drill shafts for explosive charges, has been designed by engineers in Moscow. It can be used for inclined drilling of shafts more than 30 metres deep. Compared with the traditional vertical drilling, this method makes explosions more effective, as now they can split much more rock from the monolith than conventional blasts.

The use of the new equipment will not only raise efficiency, but also make work easier for the miners.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### ROBOTS MAKE LIFE MORE FUN

Whereas by the year 1981 when the present five-year period began, this country had built and introduced in its industry six thousand industrial robots, in the first two years of this period the robot output has doubled, and there is every evidence that by 1985 this figure will top fifty thousand, writes the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

All this is but one step on the road towards building entire factories at which man will not touch any of the instruments or tools from the design and development stage to the output of end products. As early as 1980, one of these industries will be the Leninist Komsomol Car Factory in Moscow. Such flexible automated industries have even become a reality, with some shops, such as at the Dnepropetrovsk Electric Locomotive Works, being completely automated. What advantages can be derived from man shifting his responsibilities onto robots? Should these manipulators will replace man where he is doing now arduous, dangerous, monotonous, uninteresting and non-productive work. Becoming free from this sort of drudgery, man will become a shepherd for robots. However, if people are to control robot herds, the shepherds themselves have to attain a qualitatively new level in their training. Specialists in robotronics are at present educated at 56 Soviet colleges. In Leningrad, an experiment has been carried out by introducing a programme for robotisation in industry, while in agriculture, thirty farms in the Leningrad area are to harvest their cabbages by the use of agricultural robots, "Svrika".

### TELEVISION HORIZONS

In SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, A. Kuzminsky, Deputy Minister of the Means of Communications Industry, writes about the development of television in this country.

The Soviet television network includes 120 television centres, 67 Orbita-type stations, and more than 850 television receiver stations which form part of Ekran satellite television. Another 117 television stations are to be commissioned in the current five-year plan (1981-85). This year, a fifth programme devised in Leningrad is to start operating from Moscow.

Apart from its main functions, the author notes, television will become an element of a domestic information centre. Today, it is hard to form any final ideas about what can be achieved by the use of this centre. However, the potential capabilities television can have in this role are vast. From a television screen the user can read transport timetables and what is on at theatres and cinemas, view amateur cine and video films, learn about the topical news items, and copy calculations from a domestic computer. This new role can also help people take part in televised debates and quizzes. These vast amounts of information will require the introduction of new television channels, some of them through cables. This year, tests are to be carried in Moscow of four experimental medium-capacity cable television systems, and two large-capacity systems are to be introduced as early as next year.

### WAYS TO COMBAT NOISE

The damage it inflicts on human health makes city noise the second worst factor following air pollution, writes B. Turiakovskiy, department chief at the Acoustics Institute in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. Even though noise is an inevitable concomitant of the present-day revolution in science and technology, it can and should be combated. Soviet scientists, Turiakovskiy writes, have come out with a number of promising solutions, like "anti-noise"—a device based on the old principle when the like is treated with the like. The "anti-noise" generates sounds with oscillation characteristics directly opposite to the undesirable sounds in order to suppress noise. Far from being a piece of technical daydreaming, this

development will be widely spread in the near future. Whereas the introduction of "anti-noise" is a matter for the future, some places have no noise even today, like 28 Baku Commissars Street in Moscow, where a stretch of the road lies several metres below the level of the buildings, this difference being sufficient for the noise from passing lorries and cars not to reach the windows of houses above.

Another method is to fence off residential areas from the road with three-to-four-storey houses acting like noise screens. These architectural screens can be like noise screens, services and other similar facilities, while the flats in the houses beyond will be quieter. In Moscow alone, it is planned to commission 650 thousand square metres of housing provided with noise protection, or ten to fifteen per cent of all the new housing over the next few years.

### ALPHABET FOR THE YUKAGHIRS

There are people of four nationalities living in Yakutia, an autonomous republic which forms part of the Russian Federation in the north of Eastern Siberia. They are the Evenks, the Evenkis, the Chukchis and the Yukaghirs. Before the 1917 Socialist Revolution, none of them had a system of writing of their own, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Today, each of them has. A short while ago, the Council of Ministers of the Yakut Autonomous SSR approved spelling rules and an alphabet of Yukaghirs, the last of the four languages which had no writing before.

The new alphabet has 30 letters and signs. The Yakut Publishing House has produced the first book in Yukaghir—the "Stories of Yuko" based on folk tales. The new alphabet's inventor, Gavril Kutilov, Chief of Sciences (Philology), who is a Yukaghir himself, says that the main difficulty was that the sound system of the language was not sufficiently studied; it was therefore necessary to have letters and signs for sounds absent from other languages.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit

## MUSIC IN TEMPLE

Under the vaulting cupola of a temple in Pitsunda on the Georgian Black Sea coast reigns a half-light rent by sun-beams, while patches of sunlight play on the 18th- and 19th-century frescoes survived in the embrasures of the narrow windows.

The centuries have passed, but the temple turned museum still impresses one by the magnificence and austerity of its architecture, graceful proportions and fine acoustics. Restorers turned the former cathedral into a concert hall where GDR specialists assembled an organ housing 4,000 pipes.

Three times a week the cathedral teems with visitors let in through the creaking wrought-iron doors of the former town house of the Holy Afon monastery—over 400 of them are coming for concerts there.



### Science and technology

### STONE AGE SETTLEMENT

The Soviet scientists' claim to have discovered an ancient site of the Palaeolithic Period, the largest found to date, has been confirmed.

This settlement, which lies on the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Far East thrived nearly 15,000 years ago and covered over 12,000 square metres.

Although only a quarter of this site has been explored so far, the excavations have already provided some exciting finds. The archaeologists have also established the shapes of the twenty or so types of dwellings occupied by our Northerners' distant ancestors. Of course, they were aided by a spectacular find—a picture by an anonymous ancient artist who used a slab of sandstone to depict a village of huts built around a wooden frame and other animal hides. Some had entrance halls. Inside the hut was a fireplace, where the ancient people used to work and relax. A lunar calendar was also found.

A lunar calendar was also found, thereby proving the high cultural level of the people in those days. It used to help them count the passage of time.

## UNIQUE COLLECTION

This country's richest collection of more than a hundred thousand butterflies and moths has been donated to the Zoological Museum in this city by Mikovitya A. Tsvetkov.

This scientifically unique collection has many rare species. Their examination will allow specialists to learn many interesting things. Most of the butterflies and moths make themselves useful by pollinating plants. The collection, which the Moscowite enthusiast has been collecting all his life, came in handy in the completion of a new edition of the USSR Red Data Book which is now getting ready for publication, with one of its sections dedicated to insects for the first time. The artists who illustrated it drew their pictures using as models insects collected by A. Tsvetkov whose collection includes most diverse species, some of them with a wing span of thirty centimetres, while others are hardly discernible to the naked eye.

The museum has received dozens of requests from scientists from different Soviet cities and from abroad asking to be allowed to familiarize themselves with the collection.

### HOW TO KEEP THE SEA CLEAN

Infusoria, the smallest sea inhabitants, can provide accurate data on the ecology of the Baltic Sea. These protozoa organisms live on the sea bed, at a depth and on the surface and they have been found to be excellent pollution indicators.

Apparently they breed very quickly in polluted areas, and the speed of their reproduction and intensity of food digestion give a good indication of the concentration levels of poisonous substances. Hydrobiologists can gather interesting information simply by observing. By studying the population density of the plankton, specialists can now determine fairly accurately, for instance, water temperature and its salt content.

Soviet scientists will now use their results to keep regular control over the purity of the sea.

### FORECAST TESTED BY CENTURIES

Early manuscript data fed into a computer has attracted Georgian scientists compiling seismic maps of this Transcaucasian republic. They became interested in the geographical descriptions made by early authors and data on the periodic nature of earthquakes in Georgia this century.

Taking this into account builders reviewed long-term plans for new residential areas in Tbilisi and other towns. Multistorey buildings in areas whose tremors have not damaged buildings throughout the centuries are being built with lesser durability. Even within the limits of one town, areas of various seismic degrees were identified on the basis of the past data, so future buildings were designed accordingly.

## SCULPTURE GARDEN IN TARTU

The medieval university city of Tartu in the Baltic Republic of Estonia is to have a Sculpture Garden. The sculptures will blend in with the nearby university medieval buildings. Far from interfering with the natural setting, the sculptures will supplement Nature's creations. They will stand out against background of rare bushes which encircle a picturesque pond.

The Tartu City Soviet has put aside a hectare-and-a-half of land for the Garden. Some of the sculptures will be displayed outdoors, while other will be in an indoor gallery. The Vanemuine Theatre have asked if they can perform their plays and concerts on the gallery's terrace. The Tartu Sculpture Garden will be the third of its kind in Estonia.

## THE 'HOUSE OF COLUMNS' IN KHIVA

Now that the work of restoration is complete, the Junia Mosque in Khiva is again open to the public.

Having wonderful columns made of carved wood, the mosque is still a major attraction in the ancient city. Built in the tenth century, it has been rebuilt on numerous occasions, assuming its present appearance late in the 18th century.

Like in the days of old, its flat roof is supported by 212 columns, some of them more than a thousand years old, decorated with exquisite ornaments. It is remarkable that the Junia Mosque is not only a monument of wooden architecture, but the biggest structure of its type in Central Asia. In the Middle Ages, the Moslem services here attracted the entire male population of Khiva, a major trading and administrative centre in the Orient.

## LONG JOURNEY FOR LITTLE CARRY

Quite unexpectedly, three-month-old Carry, the daughter of a teachers' family from the town of Steamboat Springs in the American state of Colorado, has become a traveller along a road more than twenty thousand kilometres long where she was taken by her mother.

Nancy Spelain, who mothers three children, has had a life-long ambition to go to the Soviet Union, to talk to its people and find out whether the Russians want war. At the very first opportunity, she came over on a tour of the Soviet Union with a group of students, taking along her three-month-old daughter, leaving the two children for her husband to look after. Her impressions of this country surpassed all her expectations.

Your country is very interesting, said Nancy in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. The Soviet people are very friendly, hospitable, and kind. People like this cannot want war. They want peace for the children on the planet. In Novgorod, Nancy admired the ancient Russian architectural monuments, and together with her companions, she took part in the dispute, "Who Threatens Peace?" organized by the local international friendship club. The American tourists have also attended a rally, "Struggle for Peace is a Cause for Every-one". Little Carry accompanied her mother everywhere.



In the photo the group's leader, Elizabeth Brock, Nancy Spelain and her interpreter Tatyana Bankova are sightseeing in Novgorod. Photo TASS

## VIEWPOINT

## THE USSR'S HEAVY ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

Rafik DANIELYAN

The Soviet Union's economic development plans for the 1980s provide for intensified and more efficient social production. This in turn defines the requirements made of the country's heavy engineering industry: its volume of production and quality.

Contemporary technological policy is aimed at increasing the unit power, reliability and efficient operation of the machines and equipment produced, with simultaneous reductions being made in weight and the specific amount of metal employed.

Machines of various types—a total of 3,500 different models are manufactured bearing the trademark of Soviet heavy engineering plants—operate efficiently today in more than 80 countries.

Since 1970, for example, deliveries of drilling equipment have grown by 2.2 times, of hoisting-and-conveying equipment by 4 times, and of equipment for the extraction of minerals by 5 times. Clients of the Soviet heavy engineering industry include many industrially developed countries. For example, Interferge, the French company, operates the 65,000-tonne hydraulic stamping press—the only one of its kind in Western Europe. The Swedes use Soviet ring, rare, ball-bearing mills and casting machines. The Japanese—cold rolling mills, the Finns—machines for making iron ore pellets.

Over the two years of the current five-year plan period, 118 high-power and 218 locomotives for internal railways have been exported. Oilmen and geologists working in Libya, Ethiopia, Bulgaria, Afghanistan and Poland have received rigs for production and deep exploration drilling. But it is metallurgical equipment that accounts for the largest share of exports in this branch of the Soviet economy. It is exported to plants in Bulgaria, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Yugoslavia and other countries.

What are the latest products that USSR heavy engineering has to offer today?

I shall dwell only on equipment pioneered in the Soviet Union or boasting the highest productivity record. The 2,000 mm wide-strip rolling mill, for example, producing 0.5 million tonnes of sheet steel a year has given a good account of itself at the Cherepovets steel integrated works, in the north-west of the Russian Federation. It is fully automated and computer-controlled. Work is in progress at the industry's research institutes on designing a 2,400 mm mill with a capacity of 8 million tonnes per year.

Powerful oxygen converters now exist in which a 400-tonne load of liquid cast iron is turned into high-grade steel. Two such units can produce 5 million tonnes of steel annually.

The achievements of Soviet heavy engineering are also manifest in drilling technology. The BUK-3000 rig, for example, makes it possible to bore a whole cluster of 16 inclined holes.

Our heavy engineering industry is naturally geared to cater in the first instance for the requirements of our national economy. At the present time priority is being given to the development of the Far North and Siberia which have this ordinary technology now required.

Over the next three years a number of new heavy engineering enterprises are to go into operation in the USSR, including Krasnoyarsk heavy excavator plant, one of the largest in the country.



# CHOREOGRAPHIC MINIATURES

"Orpheus". Solists V. Klimova (Euridice) and I. Kurzin (Orpheus). Photo by Andrei Stepanov



Further treats in store for Moscow theatre-goers this summer are a tour by the Moldavian Opera and Ballet Company

One of the plays it has brought to Moscow is "1848" which rovides the revolutionary developments in Austria and Germany in the past century. Remarkably, this was the theatre's first production ten years ago. The Soviet audiences are also to see "The Star and Death of Joaquín Murieta" based on the Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda.

**Contacts.** Included in the Week of Switzerland to be held in Moscow and in Ukrainian cities will be photographic exhibitions, evenings and concerts of friendship, and performances by a Swiss folklore ensemble. A delegation from the Association for the Development of Cultural Links Between Switzerland and the USSR has arrived in this country to take part in the friendship festival.

An exhibition of the 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century Swiss enamels has opened in the Hermitage in Leningrad. The jewelry items on display here have been supplemented with ancient enclings by artists who lived in those centuries. The landscapes, genre scenes, and portraits reduced to miniature sizes were put on watches and

## A black and white photograph of a man with glasses, smiling, with the text "CENTER STAGE" at the bottom.

At the entrance to the exhibition

The second film, "The Song of the Past Days", by Armenian director Albert Mkrtichyan, is an unvarnished, outspoken and accurate account of life in a small Armenian town during the Soviet people's struggle against fascism in the Second World War.

favourites as goats, cats, beetles, dogs and raccoons. Durova's plays can even have a cat as a star performer.

The theatre reverently maintains the so-called Durova school of mild animal training, which uses tasty morsels as encouragement.

Yet, to us the most important thing is love for the animal. As says Natalya Durova the present master at the theatre: "All the tamers — about thirty at present, are infinitely dedicated to their charges and to their profession."

## May 17-20

**THEATRES.**

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). 19 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

**FILMS**

**Vasily Buzalov (Gorky Studios, USSR).**  
A film about a Russian national hero, based on a poem by Sergei Narovskiy.

## EXHIBITIONS

**Puuhkka Museum of Art**  
(12 Volkhonka St.) An exhibition-publication, accompanied by a book, presents a sample with some discoveries new to the museum, and will attract architectural monuments related to a new life. On display are the collections of architectural drawings, sketches, and models of the ra cotta and unique items from ancient times. Open every day, except on Sunday and Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A total of 300 firms from nearly 30 countries will participate in the 2nd international exhibition, "Automation Means for Production Processes" or Automatization-83, to be held in Moscow from May 25 to June 8.

Visitors will become acquainted with the latest achievements in the sphere of process and production control systems, modern computers, in-

The organization of scientific-technical symposiums is being given great attention at the exhibition. About 100 such symposiums are expected to be held.

Moscow and Warsaw international book fairs undoubtedly will be among numerous get-togethers between Soviet and Polish publishers and book distributors. At the Warsaw fair, which is held from May 18 to 23, the USSR will display about 3,000 exhibits. A separate stand will be devoted to the year of Karl Marx and his works published in Russian and other languages. On display next to it will be the Complete Works of Lenin, to which special attention will be paid in Poland in connection with its republication in the Polish language. A number of new works of Soviet literature, scientific and technical literature and fine arts will be shown in Warsaw. A special stand will help get an idea about the diversity of Polish literature being translated into Russian.

This year, Soviet publishing houses will bring out about 50 books by Polish authors, among them historian Tadeusz Walicki, writer Andrzej Kmieciwicz, and music critic Anna Czekanowska. Classical works are also published on a wide scale. The most popular are the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz, Adam Mickiewicz, and Boleslaw Prus, published in the USSR in millions of copies.

ANB BOLSHAKOVA

The American Stauffer company held an exhibition symposium in Moscow with the assistance of the Soviet Expocenter. On display were samples of chemical products, specifically, various herbicides. Specialists of the company acquainted their Soviet colleagues with Stauffer's production and export potential.

Through its European branch in Belgium the company supplies the USSR with herbicides and other plant protection chemicals. Last year Stauffer sold tens of millions of US dollars worth of these products.

The subject of the symposium held in Moscow by the Swedish firm AGA Infrared Systems was "The Use of Thermography in Ferrous Metallurgy". The representatives of the firm acquainted Soviet specialists with the firm's production and export possibilities and with the list of its products.

time, about 150 thermographic instruments used in research and in development projects, medicine, and industry have been supplied to the USSR.

Not so long ago, our firm received a big new order from its main Soviet partner, the Mashpriborintorg association, said Thomas Bäuml.

In 1983, the firm will participate in three exhibitions to be arranged in the USSR, and will organize itself no less than three symposiums on thermographic equipment.

**anica fair**  
tables and fish, carpals, fabrics.

The year of 1983 is marked by important anniversary dates in the history of Soviet-Moroccan relations—the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the 25th anniversary of the first bilateral trade agreement and payments agreement.

tables and fish, carpels, fabrics,

On display at the exhibition were products of interest to the Moroccan economy, including automobiles, tractors, aircrafts, helicopters, aviation equipment, medical preparations and instruments. Of great interest were the unique devices of Soviet surgeon Ilizarov for bloodless operations to extend human limbs.

Visitors to the Soviet pavilion became acquainted not only with the Soviet Union's export potential, but also with the achievements of Soviet people in the social sphere. From the example of the United Republic, which was represented in the exposition, the inhabitants of Morocco learned about how the nationalities problem was solved in the USSR and about the successes scored by Soviet republics in the last 50 years.

## УДК 62-50

## 'Golden Apple' to Suzdal

The city of Suzdal receives the 1982 "Golden Apple", awarded annually by the International Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers. This was announced at the 26th Congress of this Federation held in Forlugal.

The "Golden Apple" goes to cities and tourist centres which have made an outstanding contribution to the development of international tourism.

The ancient Russian city of Suzdal with its tourist complex is known to thousands of foreign visitors. The Soviet government has decorated the city with the Order of the Badge of Honor for its efforts in preserving and restoring architectural monuments.

The delegation's 28th Congress was attended by over 500 journalists from 22 countries, including *Vladivostok Chernov* of the Soviet section.

The Congress adopted a Charter which defines the aims and tasks of the journalists who have dedicated themselves to information or international relations. They are to be active in any field that contributes to peace, and that is consistent with without know-

The ceremony at which Susan is to receive the "Golden Apple" will take place in June 1955.

**Sergeant STREKNEY**

